

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached sheet of drawings includes changes to Figure 3 and Figure 4. Applicants have amended Figure 3 to distinguish between reference point 380 (now reference point 389) and the block 380. Applicants have also made appropriate corrections in the Specification. Additionally, Applicants have amended Figure 4 to include the motion vector search range 420 and motion vector search range 410 as detailed in the Specification. No new matter has been added.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet for Figure 3.
 Replacement Sheet for Figure 4.

REMARKS

Claims remaining in the present patent application are numbered 1-34. The rejections and comments of the Examiner set forth in the Office Action dated December 3, 2004 have been carefully considered by the Applicants. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to consider and allow the remaining claims.

35 U.S.C. §102 Rejection

The present Office Action rejected Claims 1-34 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Yuan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,821,986). Applicants have reviewed the above cited references and respectfully submit that the present invention as recited in Claims 1-34, is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the Yuan et al. reference.

Independent Claims 1 and 25

Applicants respectfully point out that independent Claims 1 and 25 each recite that the present invention includes, in part:

a) forming a window in a video sequence having dimension corresponding to a first location within said dimension in response to a first request from a first client that is remotely located, wherein a size of said window is smaller than said dimension;

b) generating a first window video sequence from said video sequence, wherein said first window video sequence corresponds to said window at said

first location, said first window video sequence having a first compression prediction following a compression format;

c) navigating said window from said first location to a second location in said dimension in response to a second request from said first client; and

d) generating a second window video sequence from said video sequence, wherein said second window video sequence corresponds to said window at said second location, said second window video sequence having a second compression prediction following said compression format. (Emphasis Added)

The present invention pertains to methods of video presentation whereby multiple users can each view and navigate cropped windows of a live-captured or stored video sequence in compressed form. In particular, independent Claims 1 and 25 each recite that window video sequences are generated from a first location and a second location of a navigable window from a video sequence of a larger dimension than the window. That is, a first window video sequence is generated from the video sequence. The first window video sequence is of a smaller size than the dimension of the video sequence. In addition, the window is then navigated to a second location, where a second window video sequence is generated.

Applicants respectfully note that the prior art reference, Yuan et al., does not teach nor suggest the present method for video navigation within a video sequence that comprises, in particular, generating a first window video

sequence from a video sequence of a particular dimension, navigating the window to a second location, and generating a second window video sequence corresponding to the window in the second location, as claimed in independent Claims 1 and 25 of the present invention.

In contrast to independent Claims 1 and 25 of the present invention, the Yuan et al. reference discloses a method and apparatus for providing a flexible and scalable videoconferencing system for use in connection with a network that provides for scalably encoding an image sequence for transmission onto the network. In particular, the Yuan et al. reference discloses the compression of a video sequence over three layers, or three different resolutions. As such, the Yuan et al. reference is able to decode the entire video sequence at any of three different resolutions depending on resource availability. As a result, the decoded video sequence can be displayed for viewing on a computer monitor at the desired spatial resolution level.

The present invention, on the other hand, claims a method for video navigation that navigates a window within a video sequence from a first location to a second location. At both locations, window video sequences are generated from the video sequence. That is, for the window at the first location, a first window video sequence is generated, wherein the first window video sequence is of a size that is smaller

than the dimension of the video sequence. In addition, for the window at the second location, a second window video sequence is generated, wherein the second window video sequence is of a size that is smaller than the dimension of the video sequence. As such, the present invention does not teach adjusting the resolution of the video sequence as disclosed in the Yuan et al. reference, but discloses the generation of a first window video sequence corresponding to a window at a first location of a video sequence having a dimension, then moving the window to a second location in the video sequence having a dimension, and then generating a second window video sequence corresponding to the window in the second location, as is recited in independent Claims 1 and 25.

Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention as disclosed in independent Claims 1 and 25 are not anticipated by the Yuan et al. reference, and is in a condition for allowance. In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 2-10 which depend from independent Claim 1 are also in a condition for allowance as being dependent on an allowable base claim. Also, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 26-34 which depend from independent Claim 25 are also in a condition for allowance as being dependent on an allowable base claim.

Independent Claim 11

Applicants respectfully point out that independent Claim 11 recites that the present invention includes, in part:

A method for video navigation comprising:

a) creating a plurality of windows within a video sequence having dimension in response to window requests from corresponding clients in a plurality of clients that are remotely located, each of said plurality of windows is associated with one of said plurality of clients and is of a size that is smaller than said dimension;

b) for each of said plurality of windows, generating a window video sequence from said video sequence following a compression format corresponding to client defined size and location information within said dimension;

c) independently navigating each of said plurality of windows throughout said dimension in response to navigation requests from said corresponding clients; and

d) for each of said plurality of windows that is navigated to a new location, generating a new window video sequence following said compression format. (Emphasis Added)

The present invention pertains to methods of video presentation whereby multiple users can each view and navigate cropped windows of a live-captured or stored video sequence in compressed form. In particular, independent Claim 11 recites that multiple window video sequences are generated, wherein each window navigates to a new location within a video sequence of a larger dimension than the window.

Applicants respectfully note that the prior art reference, Yuan et al., does not teach nor suggest the present method for video navigation of multiple windows within a video sequence that comprises, in particular, generating a window video sequence from the video sequence for each of the multiple windows, independently navigating the windows through the dimension of the video sequence and then generating a new window video sequence for each of the windows that navigated to a new location.

For analogous reasons set forth with regards to the arguments distinguishing the present invention as claimed in independent Claims 1 and 25, Applicants respectfully assert that the Yuan et al. reference does not disclose the navigation of multiple windows within the dimensions of a video sequence, and the generation of window video sequences at locations before the navigation and locations after the navigation, as is recited in independent Claim 11. Instead, the Yuan et al. reference discloses the compression of a video sequence over three different resolutions so that the entire video sequence can be decoded at any of three different resolutions depending on resource availability.

On the other hand, the present invention is distinct from the Yuan et al. reference in that for a particular client, one window of a video sequence can be navigated from one location to a new location. Corresponding window video

sequences are generated for the window at both locations. This process is scalable and translatable to multiple clients and multiple windows. In particular, the present invention discloses the creation of a plurality of windows within a video sequence, the generation of a window video sequence for each of the windows, the independent navigation of each of the windows throughout the dimension of the video sequence, and the generation of a new window video sequence for each of the windows that navigates to new location, as is recited in independent Claim 11.

Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention as disclosed in independent Claim 11 is not anticipated by the Yuan et al. reference, and is in a condition for allowance. In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 12-19 which depend from independent Claim 11 are also in a condition for allowance as being dependent on an allowable base claim.

Independent Claim 20

Applicants respectfully point out that independent Claim 20 recites that the present invention includes, in part:

A communication network for presenting video,
comprising:

* * *

a server coupled to said capture module and
said compression module for receiving requests,
from a plurality of client devices, for a plurality
of portions of said video sequence, each of said

plurality of portions corresponding to one of a plurality of cropped windows that are navigable in said video sequence, and contemporaneously transmitting each of said plurality of portions to one of a plurality of client devices. (Emphasis Added)

The present invention pertains to a network that is capable of video presentation whereby multiple users can each view and navigate cropped windows of a live-captured or stored video sequence in compressed form. In particular, independent Claim 20 recites that the network includes a server that is capable of transmitting a plurality of cropped portions of a video sequence that correspond to cropped windows that are navigable in the video sequence. More particularly, independent Claim 20 recites that the cropped windows are navigable throughout a dimension of the video sequence.

Applicants respectfully note that the prior art reference, Yuan et al., does not teach nor suggest the present network that is capable of video navigation of multiple windows within a video sequence that comprises, in particular, a server that is capable of contemporaneously transmitting each of the plurality of portions corresponding to one of a plurality of cropped windows that are navigable throughout a dimension of a video sequence.

For analogous reasons set forth with regards to the arguments distinguishing the present invention as claimed in independent Claims 1, 11, and 25, Applicants respectfully assert that the Yuan et al. reference does not disclose the communication network for presenting video that includes a server that is capable of contemporaneously transmitting each of the plurality of portions corresponding to one of a plurality of cropped windows that are navigable throughout a dimension of a video sequence.

On the other hand, the present invention is distinct from the Yuan et al. reference in that the server is capable of transmitting portions of the video sequences that correspond to a window, whether it is in one location or another location within the dimension of the video sequence. In particular, the present invention discloses a server that is capable of contemporaneously transmitting each of the plurality of portions corresponding to one of a plurality of cropped windows that are navigable throughout a dimension of a video sequence, as recited in independent Claim 20.

Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention as disclosed in independent Claim 20 is not anticipated by the Yuan et al. reference, and is in a condition for allowance. In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 21-24 which depend from

independent Claim 20 are also in a condition for allowance as being dependent on an allowable base claim.

CONCLUSION

In light of the amendments and arguments presented herein, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejected Claims for allowance thereof.

Based on the arguments presented above, Applicants respectfully assert that Claims 1-34 overcome the rejections of record. Therefore, Applicants respectfully solicit allowance of these Claims.


The Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,

Wagner, Murabito & Hao LLP

Date: _____

4/4/08



John P. Wagner Jr.
Reg. No.: 35,398
Two North Market Street
Third Floor
San Jose, California 95113